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Rusts of Oregon.—JACKSON[20] has published an annotated list of the rusts of Oregon, which brings together for the first time the rust flora of a state on the Pacific coast. All of the grain rusts recorded for North America (except *Puccinia Sorghi*) are known to occur in the state, and also all of the rusts of greenhouse crops. In addition to these, the Pacific coast rust of pears and quinces is said to be of considerable economic importance; and of course the forest-tree rusts represent an important field of investigation. The list includes 220 species of rusts occurring on about 500 different hosts, 8 of the species being described as new.—J. M. C.

Practical breeding.—COLLINS and KEMPTON[21] have given an excellent example of the effective application of the principles of pure science to the solution of a practical problem. The production of a race of sweet corn resistant to the earworm has been a strictly practical problem, and introduces no new phenomena or theories of inheritance. The authors, however, have established statistically the correlation between the amount of damage done by the earworm and certain superficial plant characters, and have followed this by selective breeding for those significant characters.—MERLE C. COULTER.

The morning glory in genetics.—BARKER[22] has found that the morning-glory is very favorable material for work in genetics. The almost innumerable combinations of floral colors are beautifully explained by the enzyme theory. "Each epistatic type is due to the addition of one or more genes, probably enzymatic in nature, which are not present in the hypostatic type."—MERLE C. COULTER.

Rusts of Cuba.—ARTHUR and JOHNSTON[23] have brought together all collections of Cuban rusts as a "basis for a thoroughly scientific and economic exploration of the island." The list includes 140 species, 12 of which are described as new, 15 are new to the North American flora, and 10 are exclusively Cuban.—J. M. C.

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[20] JACKSON, H. S., The Uredinales of Oregon. Mem. Brooklyn Bot. Gard. 1:198–297. 1918.

[21] COLLINS, G. N., and KEMPTON, J. H., Breeding sweet corn resistant to the corn earworm. Jour. Agric. Research 12:549–572. 1917.

[22] BARKER, E. E., Hereditary studies in the morning-glory (*Ipomaea purpurea*). Cornell Univ. Agric. Exper. Sta. Bull. no. 392. pp. 38. *pls.* 3. 1917.

[23] ARTHUR, J. C., and JOHNSTON, J. R., Uredinales of Cuba. Mem. Torr. Bot. Club 17:97–175. 1918.